

## Business Notices.

## SEWING MACHINES.

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in several suits at law commenced by J. M. Singer & Co., did order notice to the defendants, and to all persons claiming to be interested in the sale or use of the M'INTOSH & WATSON'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE, to appear before the said Court, on the 1st day of August, 1857, at ten o'clock, to show cause why they should not be enjoined from using the same.

Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines, on the ground of reason, and who are not satisfied with the quality of the same, may return them to the undersigned, and receive a full refund of the purchase money.

J. M. SINGER & CO., No. 63 Broadway, New York.

Old stand, No. 63 and 65 Broadway, west side.

REMOVAL.—M'INTOSH & WATSON'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE.

Office of No. 21 Madison-st., has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, between Broadway and Broadway, New York.

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and of Tompkins, recorded in yesterday's TRIBUNE, might not have taken place if the majesty of the law had been steadily upheld by juries. But where juries are two for a penny, and revolvers dog-cheap, and along-shot common as tavern-bags, and juries pig-headedly sentimental, immunity is given to great crimes, and society is the sufferer to the same extent. We invoke solemnly a change to this evil. Let good men not shrink jury duty, and chosen, let them find according to the evidence. If the Tombs practice is to forestall, as an almost irrefragable rule, the composition of juries on such trials, then to what have we arrived? What is the security of society worth? What is the use of law?

So, too, in regard to the slave-trade—which is piracy and a capital crime—as conducted in this city. A knot of scoundrelly Portuguese and Spaniards, with their American aids and abettors, are known to be engaged in it. Grand Juries over and over again have presented the evil—but what then? Is a conviction possible? It is perfectly well known that about two slaves a month are fitted out at this port; and the laws and the laws' agents, where they are to arrest this crime of crimes? We have heard the foreman of a Grand Jury who presented the slave-trade declare that he considered a conviction—a righteous hanging of any one of them—impossible; that the money and interest of the villains were all-powerful. Gaining millions by their unblatant traffic, they can afford to buy up supporters—right, left and center. The only remedy, thought the gentleman in question, is to constitute a Vigilance Committee, seize the whole gang, ride them out of their coffins down to the Battery, and there let them swing in the sight of the broad waters. When men of anarchy are forced to talk in this manner, what a sad proof is it of the rotten degeneracy of the times; of the puerility of pettifoggery and scoundrelly lawyers; of the decayed public heart! If righteousness exalt a nation, then surely degradation must follow upon the continuance of such legal iniquities and moral shortcomings.

We gave an account the other day of a debate in the British House of Commons on the subject of emigration from Africa. In that debate, great apprehensions were expressed lest, under the disguise of an emigration of free laborers, the slave-trade should be substantially revived. The same subject has also been before the House of Lords, on a motion of Lord Brougham for an address to the Queen to discontinue all such emigration projects. From the adverse statements made in the course of that debate, a good deal of difference of opinion would seem to exist among those claiming to have a special knowledge of the African coast, as to the possibility of obtaining bona fide free emigrants from Africa. Those who insist on the possibility of obtaining such emigrants rely particularly upon the Kroomen, who inhabit a district of five hundred miles along the coast in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone, and who are generally employed by the ships trading to Africa, in loading and unloading the river work, and frequently also in navigating the vessels back to England when there has been a loss of hands by fever. It is no unusual thing to see Kroomen in London who have reached that port as sailors, and occasionally, also, we see them in New-York, of which a recent instance occurred in a case which got into the Courts and the newspapers by reason of a suspicion on the part of the Krooman and of the public of an attempt to hold him, or at least of his having been brought from Africa, as a slave. Sir Henry Hunt, formerly Governor of Gambia and a zealous advocate for African immigration, according to his statements cited in the debate, knew a case of thirty Kroomen employed to bring a vessel to England, and who worked at the pumps all the way. He also stated that 340 Kroomen were employed by an English Company at Fernando Po, which was 1,500 miles distant from their country, under a stipulation to work three years, when they were sent home and their places supplied by fresh hands. These Kroomen were never slaves, but free laborers, who made their own bargains.

It was alleged on the other side that, though these Kroomen were willing to serve Europeans temporarily as sailors and laborers employed in the loading of ships, and though they might be excellent hands for that purpose, it by no means followed that they would enter into contracts to emigrate to distant countries and to labor as agriculturists for terms of several years. In fact, the experiment had been tried already. Several of the British West India Colonies had made the attempt to get voluntary emigrants, especially Kroo emigrants, from Africa, without success. The wages paid to the Kroomen on the African Coast amounted to from eight to twelve dollars a month, with full rations or their money value equal to seven dollars more. Those wages altogether exceeded any amount that the West India planters were willing to pay, and made the project of voluntary emigration, so far as the Kroomen were concerned, quite hopeless.

It appeared from the statements of Lord Clarendon, that the French Government had had a plan in contemplation for four or five years, of a distinctly different kind. So long ago as 1853, they informed the British Government of their intention to purchase slaves on the west coast of Africa, to emancipate them immediately, and then to introduce them as free-laborers into their colonies. To this statement of intentions, the British Government replied that, before slaves could be bought and emancipated, they must first be made. That it was a great mistake to suppose (as is quite common) that servitude is the general condition of the African race. That, in general, the African Chiefs had no more slaves than they needed for their own domestic purposes, and that for any reason a additional number were needed, they must be kidnapped in wars waged for this very purpose. The British Government further insisted, that it would be very difficult to make the African Chiefs perceive the difference between selling slaves to French speculators for emigration to Cayenne and selling the same slaves to professed slave-traders for exportation to Cuba, and to make them understand that, while the one transaction was a wrong to be prevented, the other was a lawful trade to be protected and fostered.

To the argument of the French Government that, since Slavery was abolished in the French colonies, all emigrants brought into those colonies, no matter what their original condition or how obtained, must necessarily be free, the English Government replied, that if this system were adopted by France, it would not be long before Spain and other slaveholding countries would have recourse to it. They would pretend to import negroes as free laborers, and, if the English Government consented to the adoption of this system by France, they would lose the right to protest against the abuse of it by other nations, and the power to prevent it.

It would appear that these remonstrances so far

prevailed with the French Government that the experiment now to be tried, and which was the occasion of Lord Brougham's motion, is to be limited, nominally, at least, to free men who may be induced to emigrate voluntarily. Authority, it would appear, has been given to a French mercantile firm on the Gold Coast, to transport a certain number of Africans to Cayenne on terms which, if they are really carried out, and the emigration is in fact voluntary, would appear unobjectionable. According to the placard of these French undertakers, distributed extensively at Sierra Leone, and addressed apparently to the Kroomen, the laborers are to be provided with clothes, proper food, medicines and medical attendance during the voyage, with a certain quantity of water for each man, and on arriving in the colonies are to be employed for six years at stated wages, and at the end of that period are to be sent back to their homes free of expense, unless they prefer to reëmigrate for a new term. If the French Government goes no further than this, the proceeding will be apt to prove harmless enough; but the supply of laborers so to be obtained is not likely to be very large.

We do not altogether share the opinion expressed by Lord Brougham—whether sincerely, or only for his purposes as an advocate, it is unnecessary to determine—that it is impossible to suppose that Louis Napoleon can be willing to reëstablish Slavery and the slave trade. On the other hand, we would not see him down as precisely the man to do it, could he see any object to be served by it. At the same time, he is not the man to damage his reputation by setting the moral sentiment of the world at defiance, merely for the benefit of a few tropical speculators. The interest of France in tropical cultivation is too small to make her course in this matter of any considerable consequence, except as other nations may attempt to avail themselves of her example, and to walk in her footsteps. In the course of the debate, Lord Brougham called attention to the proposal, some time since made by The Charleston Mercury, to get rid of our United States statutes prohibiting the African slave trade, by resuming the importation of African slaves under the name and character of free laborers. It is not any extensive revival of the slave trade under the French flag that is to be dreaded, so much as a bad example on the part of France, which other more enterprising adventurers might be apt to press to deplorable results.

How entirely the party now ruling the country depends for success on the word "Nigger," and the prejudices which may be excited by the dexterous use of it, is exemplified in every election that occurs, and strikingly in that which terminated yesterday in Iowa by the adoption or rejection of her proposed New Constitution.

That Constitution was framed last Winter by a Convention in which the Republicans had a small majority (six); and the Democrats, who had, in a party State Convention, instructed their Delegates to go against "Niggers" all lengths and in every possible way, have been doing their utmost to have the Constitution rejected, basing their opposition almost entirely on its alleged favor to "Niggers." Yet it confines the Right of Suffrage to Whites, unless a clear majority of all those who vote for or against the Constitution see fit to vote expressly to strike the word "White" out of it, as nobody supposes they will do. But this Constitution allows all men, without regard to color, to testify in Courts of Justice, leaving the value and reliability of their testimony to be estimated by the tribunals; and it further contains this provision:

"The Board of Education shall provide for the education of all the youths of the State through a system of Common Schools."

—Only think of the atrocity. "All the youth of the State" to be educated! How can slave-breeding Democracy endure that? Hear the *Dubuque Express* dilate on this clause:

"This clause is full of import. All the youths of the State in Common Schools!"

"Our nigger-loving friends not only inserted provisions in the new Constitution elevating the *grown-up* negroes to a social and political equality with white men and women, but they have provided also that all the new children should occupy the same position as white children even in the Common School. Why could not the Republicans be satisfied with educating the young negroes in schools devoted to their own class? Why compel the whites and blacks to mingle together in the same schools? Constitution (for they now claim it as such), and the Common Schools of the State will be degraded to a condition no white man in this State ever imagined. This attempt at associating and commingling together, in the Common School-room, the black and white children of the State, is a bold initiatory step toward amalgamation. We do not know how the Republicans may deny it, the fact is indubitable."

"It may be that the 'Republicans' never intended that their children should be placed side by side with young negroes at the Common Schools, or justified by them for places in the lowest class. It may be that the 'Republicans' have a plan of educating the children of the Republic in a Common School is an institution only calculated for the children of poor whites and negroes. If this be their idea, then why do they not come out boldly and avow it? Let them tell the people honestly, at once, that this is their idea of a Common School."

"It appears reasonable to think that the framers of the Constitution never intended their children to be lowered in the social scale to the rank of little negroes, and as the schools of the State could not be instituted for negroes only, the conclusion follows in natural sequence, that the new Constitution contemplates the common schools merely as places of educating the children of negroes, and of whites who possessed so little pride of position, or color, that they would consent to let their children mingle with the lowest and the vilest of every race and hue."

—There is much more like this—but is not the above a dose? Are people who can swallow such impudent sophistry and falsehood for truth, in danger of being "lowered in the social scale to the rank of negroes," big or little?

The fact that Gov. Walker had threatened to prevent, by military force, the holding of the Free-State election in Kansas yesterday, was stated in our last, but the letter from Lawrence, detailing an important conversation between the Governor and three Free-State men, in which the threat was distinctly made and persisted in, was (by mistake) left out to appear to-day. We call attention to our correspondent's report of that remarkable interview.

In the absence of information from Kansas, we presume that the election was held yesterday, and the Topeka Constitution again ratified by some Eight or Ten Thousand electors of Kansas. We do not believe that Gov. Walker actually called out his troops to prevent the People's voting on this occasion. Hitherto, the Governor's bark has been worse than his bite; or rather, he has seemed to us to be barking at the Free-State men of Kansas only that he might be heard in Georgia and Mississippi. In spite of his ridiculously bombastic Proclamation, wherein the attempt of the People of Lawrence to organize under a home-made charter was stigmatized as rebellion and treason, he does not appear to have offered any practical resistance to the act of organization under that Charter, though it took place under his very nose, with his dragoons quietly helping him look on. He encouraged against Lawrence on the 15th or 16th, and her "rebel" Mayor was peacefully inaugurated on the 20th, when he proceeded to read the "rebel" Board of Alder-

men the Message which we print in another column—a Message brimfull of recommendations for grading and improving streets, constructing reservoirs for water, prohibiting tipping and disorderly houses, removing nuisances prejudicial to health, protecting and improving public grounds, and other such arrant "treason." What could Walker mean by concentrating troops on Lawrence on no other pretext than the adoption of this indigenous Charter, and then permitting it so openly to go into effect? We judge from this that his threats to stop the Free-State election were only intended to frighten the timorous into abstinence from voting, and that he will not have attempted actually to obstruct the polls. Yet we shall for a day or two listen with interest for Kansas dispatches, though we shall be quite content to receive none.

Every possible device, whether legal or illegal, is employed to sow discord among the Free-State men, and prevent any clear exhibition of their strength. The Free-State organization would have been no whit more solid after the proposed State Election than before; but a vote of twelve or fifteen thousand for the Topeka Constitution, following close on the heels of Walker & Co.'s forensic effluvia in various localities, and the miserable fizzle of the bogus Constitutional Election, would have had an awkward look abroad, and so it is to be prevented if possible. And, should this attempt have proved successful, the blow will be repeated at the October Territorial Election. We feel as sure as of anything future that the Free-State men will somehow be precluded from voting there, or else the Border Ruffians will be sent over in regiments to vote them down. If there be one who really believes that the Free-State men of Kansas will have any more fair play than their strength shall command, we entreat him to watch this drama to the end.

The Boston Courier is the best explication we know of that Conservatism which opposes all Reform and Progress, and blames Reformers for all the evil which they fruitlessly struggle to prevent. Here is a specimen of its logic:

"Oregon. It is apprehended, may come into the Union as a Slave State. If it should be so, the event may justly be charged to the account of the general agitation of the subject of Slavery. We have the best Anti-Slavery authority for saying that this agitation has not yet gained an inch of free soil. It will, on the other hand, be accountable for whatever enlargement of the area of Slavery may ensue. Anti-Slavery agitation is not a negative principle, by any means. If its advocates admit that, after so many years of active operation, it has failed to secure an inch of free soil, its opponents may fairly assume that its influence has been in the other direction. There may possibly be some truth in the remark that, if there be anything worse than Slavery, it is Anti-Slavery."

—Of course! And if there is anything worse than Intemperance, it is Temperance; if there is anything worse than Liberalism, it is anti-Liberalism; if there is anything worse than Murder, it is anti-Murder. Has all the opposition to Crime ever secured to a single township perfect immunity from Crime? And if men persist in killing one another, shall we not lay the blame on "the general agitation on the subject of" killing? By all means!

Three years ago, nobody dreamed of Oregon ever becoming a Slave State, while it was exceedingly probable that Kansas would be nothing else. Since then, agitation with regard to Slavery in Kansas has been active and constant, while next to nothing has been said about Slavery in Oregon. As a result, we feel great confidence that Kansas, though now enslaved, will become a Free State, while there is serious doubt as to the triumph or defeat of Slavery in Oregon. The Courier's logic will not adapt itself to these notorious facts.

Washington advises after that CHARLES MASON has resigned the office of Commissioner of Patents, and only holds it till his successor can be designated. We regret this. Judge Mason was twenty years since a young lawyer in this City, and as ardent a Democrat as could anywhere be found. He changed his location but not his politics, and was just such a Democrat in Iowa as he had been in New-York. As such, President Pierce made him Commissioner of Patents, and he made few better appointments. We hoped to find his case an exception to Mr. Buchanan's general rule of rotation in office, but it seems that he is averse to turning out subordinates in his department, whom he knows to be capable and worthy, to make room for aspirants of whose fitness he knows nothing. But places must be had, and the Patent Office is called on to supply its quota, to which Judge Mason demurs and resigns. We have no sympathy with his politics, for he ought to be a Republican, as most of his old Radical associates now are; but we do not believe as good a man for the work will replace him.

A mulatto slave named John Massenberg put out from Petersburg, Va., lately, and "with the assistance of some abolitionist scoundrel," says The Daily Express of Petersburg, found his way to Wheeling. His owners, McEnery & McCulloch, telegraphed to Wheeling, describing him and offering \$300 for his apprehension, but to no purpose; for, says The Express,

"This dispatch arrived too late, as the parties had full time to have passed over into Ohio or Pennsylvania, where neither law nor logic would have proved efficient for their apprehension. This is but another instance of Northern honesty and Yankee influence, which sundry nobish jackanapes, interested doubtless, persist in screening to the defense of the thievish, tricking, detestable 'Yankee' character."

—We must consider the above a very liberal allowance of vituperation for the slender substratum of fact; and we are sorry to add that it does more than justice to the Yankee character. There are Yankees—a good many of them—who would scorn to earn the dirty dollars of the slaveholders by catching their runaway chattels; but there are others among them so base that they will, for the chance of a fat office, even uphold Fugitive Slave Laws and Dred Scott decisions. We are happy to add, however, that this breed of Yankees is fast running out.

A new Congress is soon to assemble, and the newspapers already teem with demonstrations of the necessity of new lines of Ocean Mail Steamers under liberal patronage from the Treasury. We notice these feelers only to insist on two points: 1. That each contract shall be publicly advertised and let to the lowest responsible bidder; 2. That the convenience of the public and the efficiency of the service be alone regarded in locating the termini of each Ocean Mail route. On these conditions, we regard the expansion of our Ocean Mail system with favor; otherwise, we are utterly averse to it. And we insist that this breed of Yankees is fast running out.

An anti-Mob-Law meeting was held at Springfield, Cedar County, Iowa, on the 13th ult., and fully attended. Elijah Todd presided, and approved the Message which we print in another column—a Message brimfull of recommendations for grading and improving streets, constructing reservoirs for water, prohibiting tipping and disorderly houses, removing nuisances prejudicial to health, protecting and improving public grounds, and other such arrant "treason." What could Walker mean by concentrating troops on Lawrence on no other pretext than the adoption of this indigenous Charter, and then permitting it so openly to go into effect? We judge from this that his threats to stop the Free-State election were only intended to frighten the timorous into abstinence from voting, and that he will not have attempted actually to obstruct the polls. Yet we shall for a day or two listen with interest for Kansas dispatches, though we shall be quite content to